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McGibney et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,189,086 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Nov. 17, 2015**

(54) **INTERACTIVE INPUT SYSTEM AND INFORMATION INPUT METHOD THEREFOR**

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(73) Assignee: **SMART Technologies ULC**, Calgary (CA)

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 1, 2010**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 3/033 (2013.01)
G06F 3/0354 (2013.01)
G06F 3/042 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 3/03545*** (2013.01); ***G06F 3/0425*** (2013.01); ***G06F 3/0428*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06F 3/03542; G06F 3/03545; G06F 3/0354; G06F 3/042; G06F 3/0421; G06F 3/0425; G06F 3/0428; G06F 3/033; G06F 3/0346; G06F 3/038; G06F 3/0383
See application file for complete search history.

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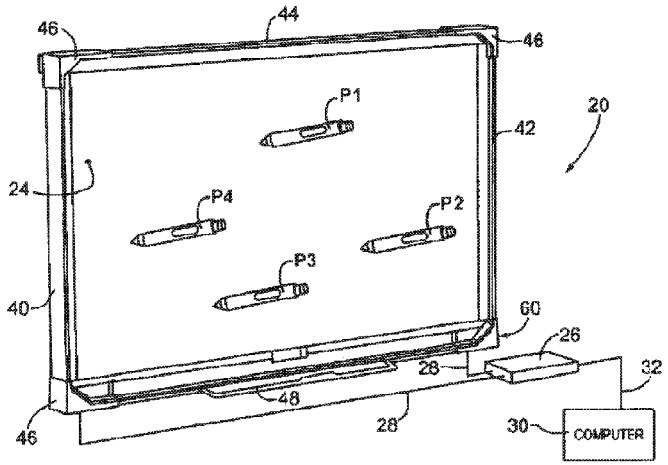
Assistant Examiner — Peijie Shen
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An interactive input system comprises at least one imaging assembly having a field of view looking into a region of interest and capturing image frames and processing structure in communication with the at least one imaging assembly. When a pointer exists in captured image frames, the processing structure demodulates the captured image frames to determine frequency components thereof and examines the frequency components to determine at least one attribute of the pointer.

38 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets



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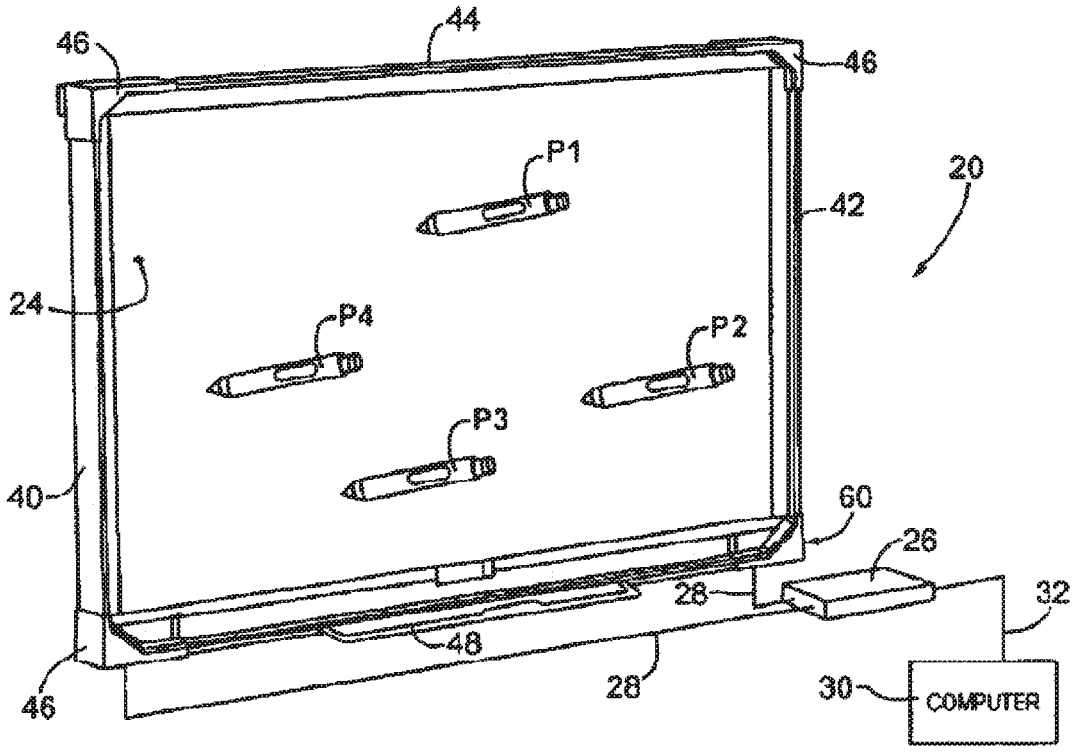

Figure 1

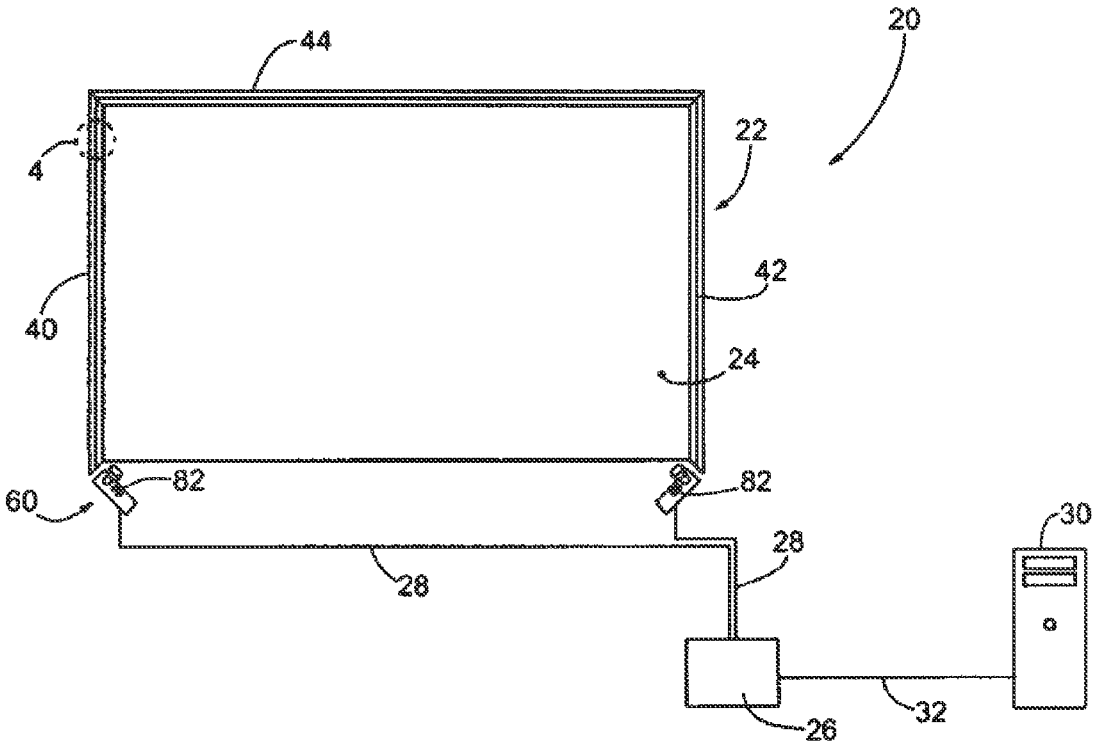

Figure 2

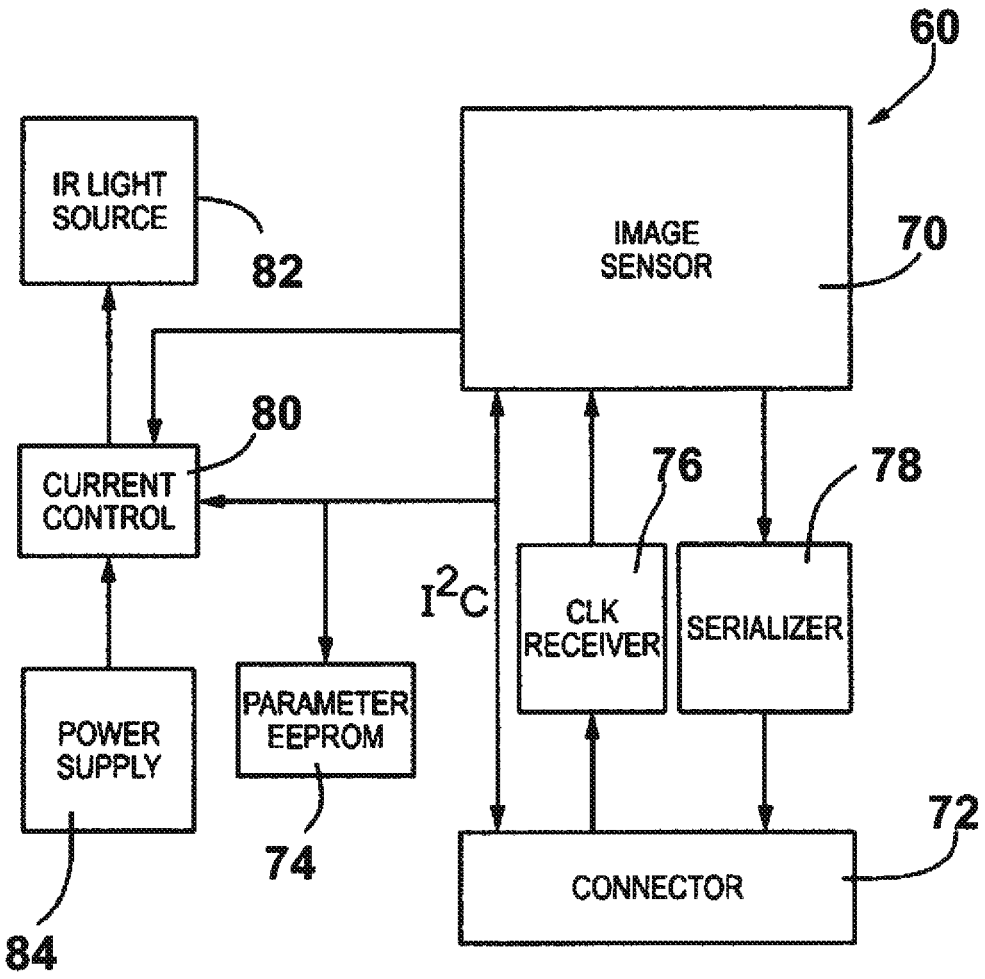
60
IR LIGHT SOURCE
82
IMAGE SENSOR
70
80
CURRENT CONTROL
76
78
I2C
CLK RECEIVER
SERIALIZER
POWER SUPPLY
PARAMETER EEPROM
74
72
CONNECTOR
84

Figure 3

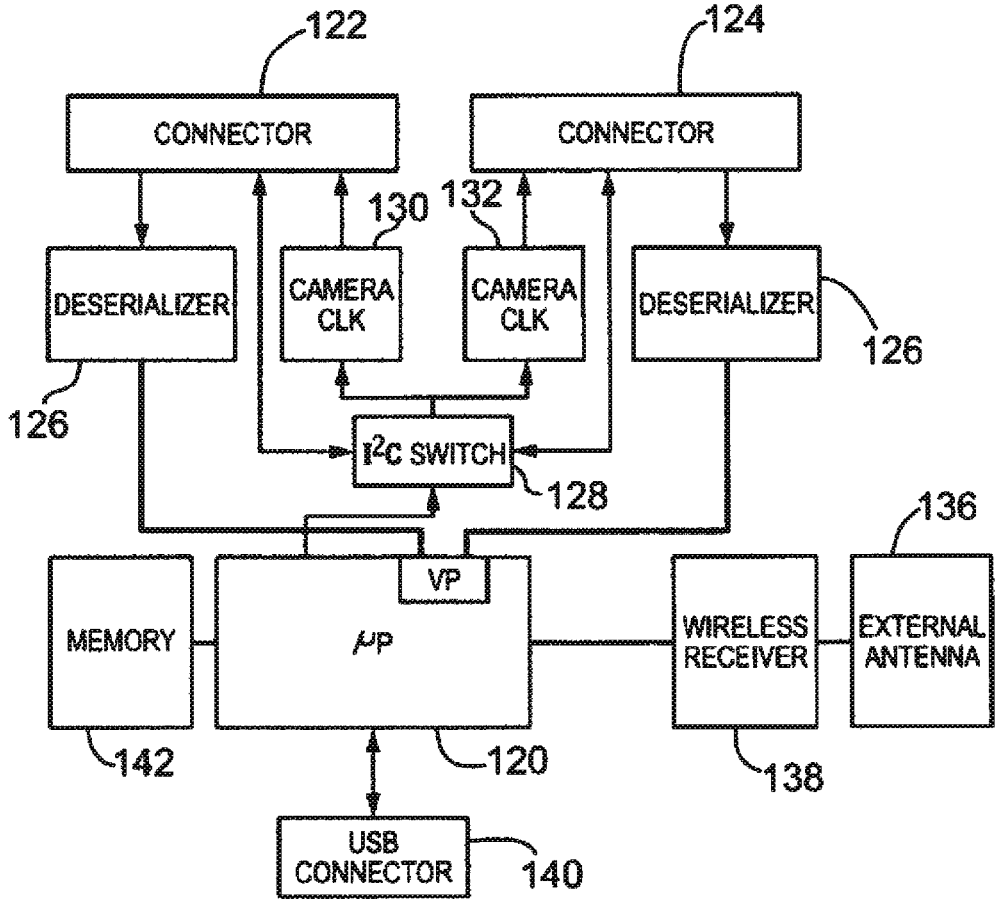
122
124
CONNECTOR
CONNECTOR
130
132
DESERIALIZER
CAMERA CLK
CAMERA CLK
DESERIALIZER
126
126
I²C SWITCH
128
136
VP
MEMORY
μP
WIRELESS RECEIVER
EXTERNAL ANTENNA
142
120
138
USB CONNECTOR
140

Figure 4

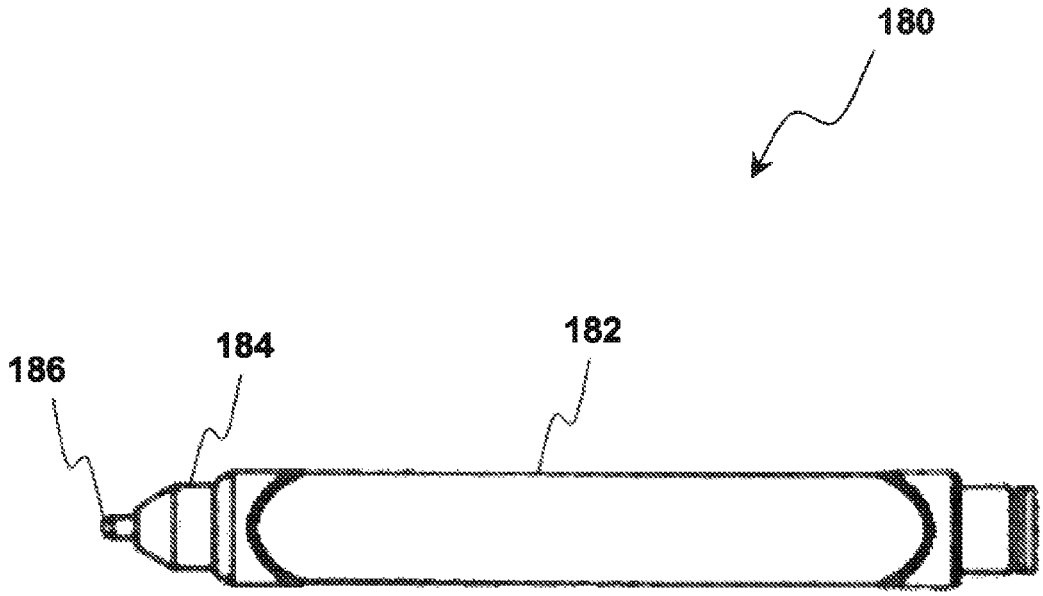

Figure 5

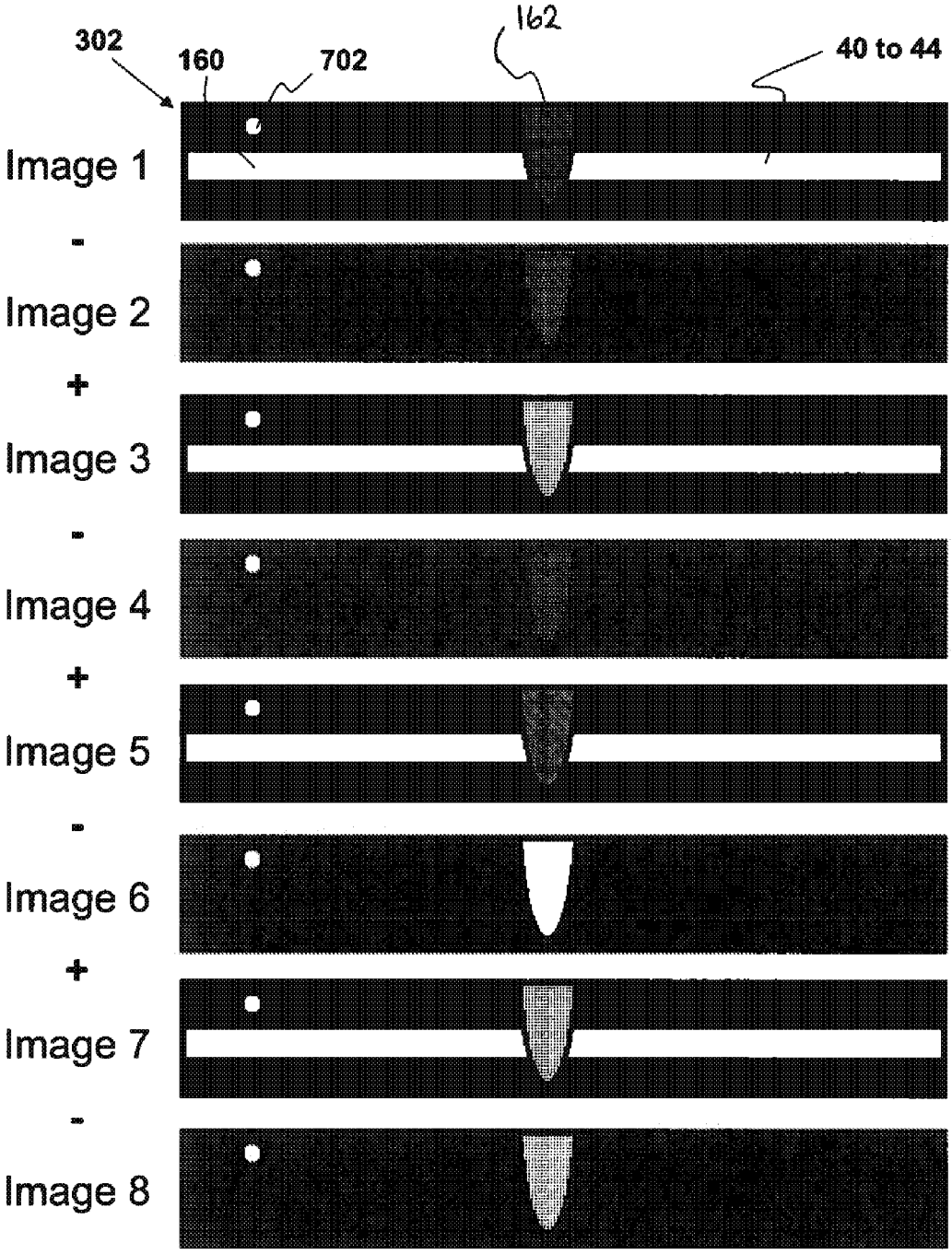
302
160
702
162
40 to 44
Image 1
-
Image 2
+
Image 3
-
Image 4
+
Image 5
-
Image 6
+
Image 7
-
Image 8

Figure 6

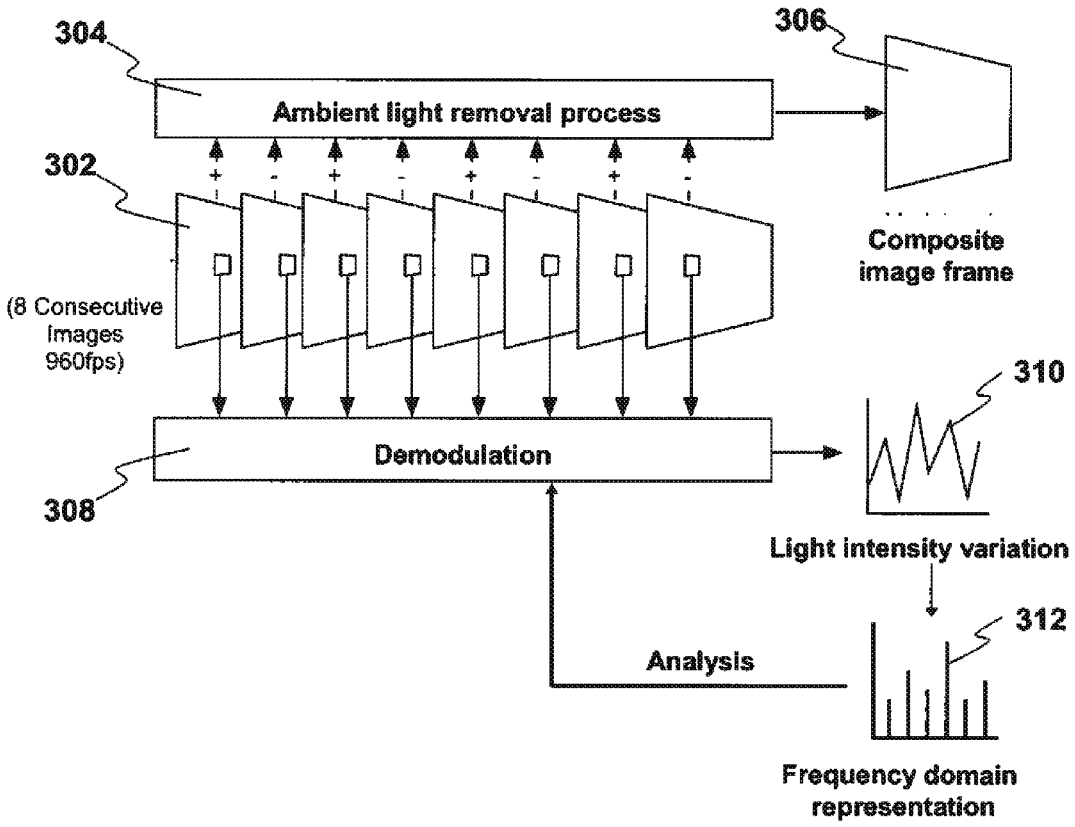
304
306
Ambient light removal process
302
(8 Consecutive Images 960fps)
Composite image frame
310
Demodulation
308
Light intensity variation
312
Analysis
Frequency domain representation

Figure 7

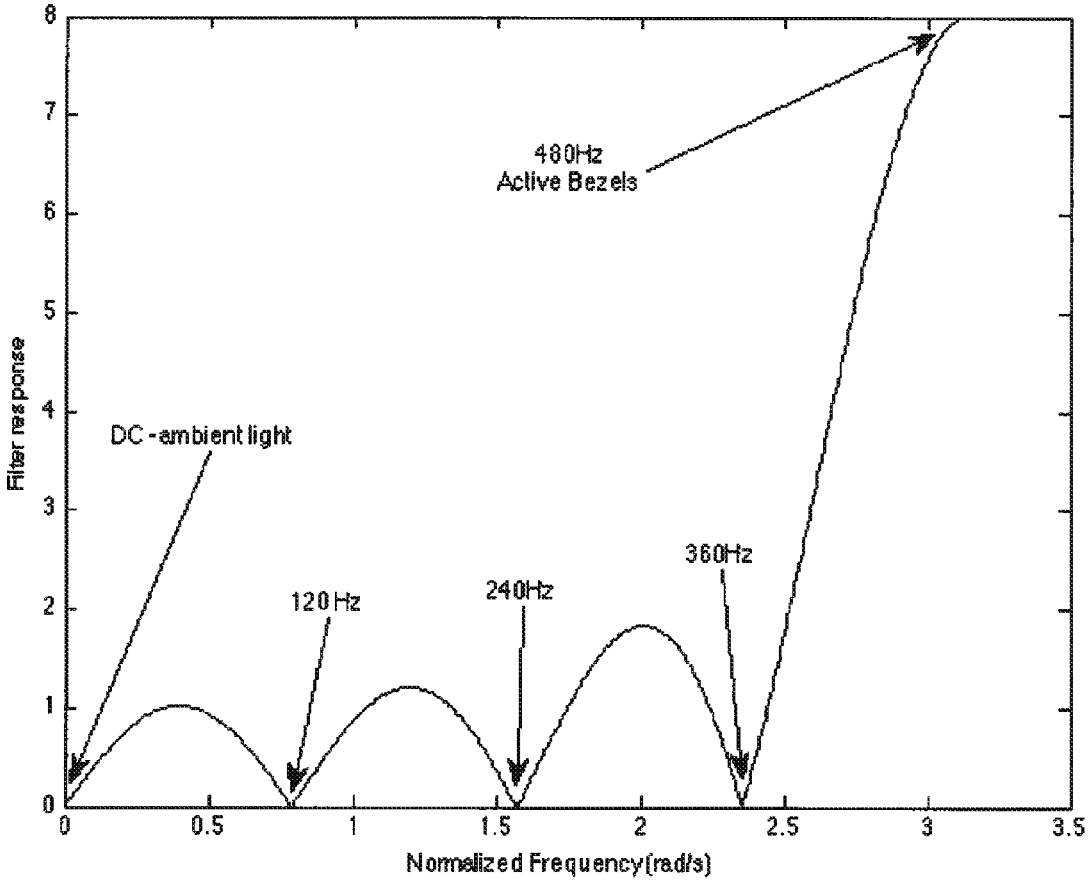
480Hz
Active Bezels
DC - ambient light
120Hz
240Hz
360Hz
Filter response
Normalized Frequency (rad/s)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
0.5
1.5
2.5
3.5

Figure 8

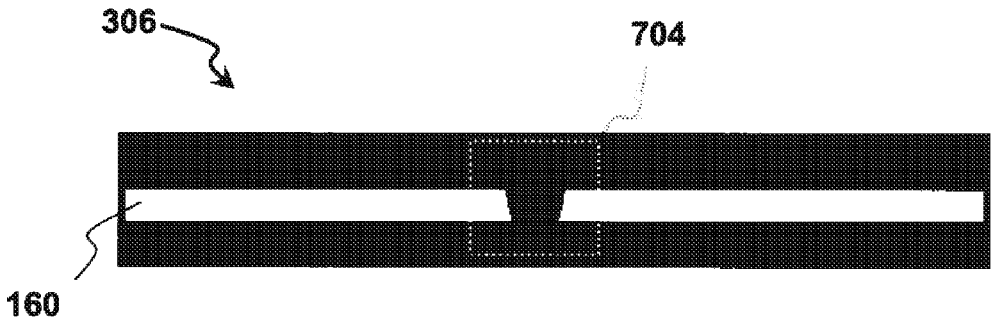

Figure 9

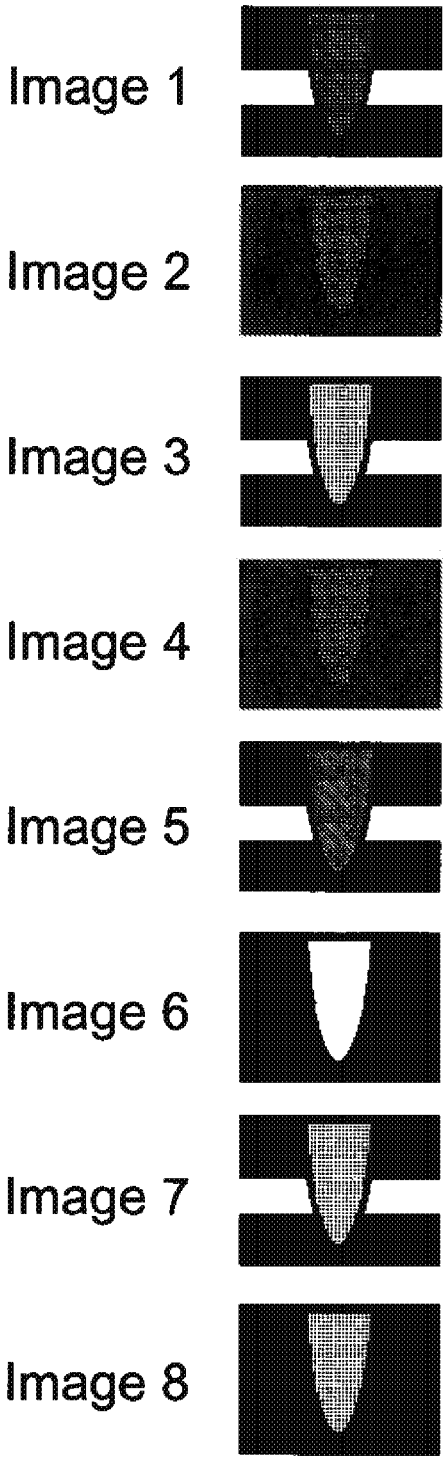

Figure 10

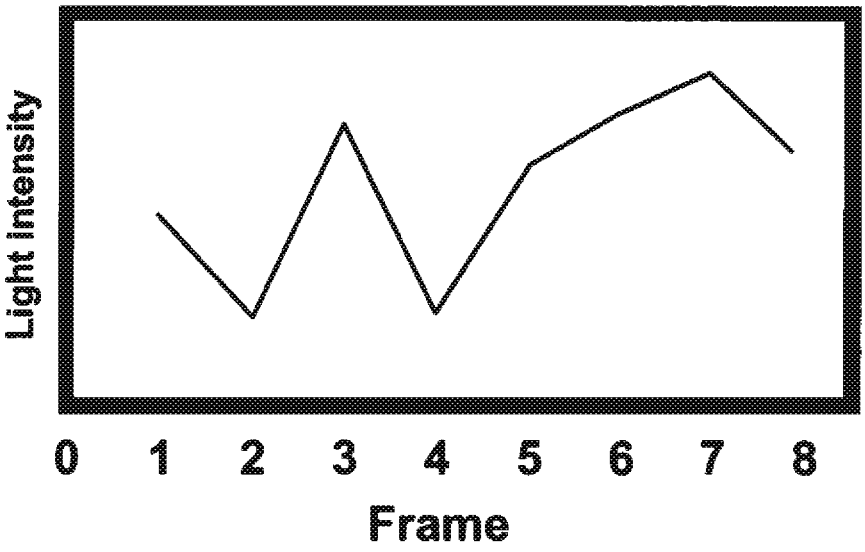

Figure 11

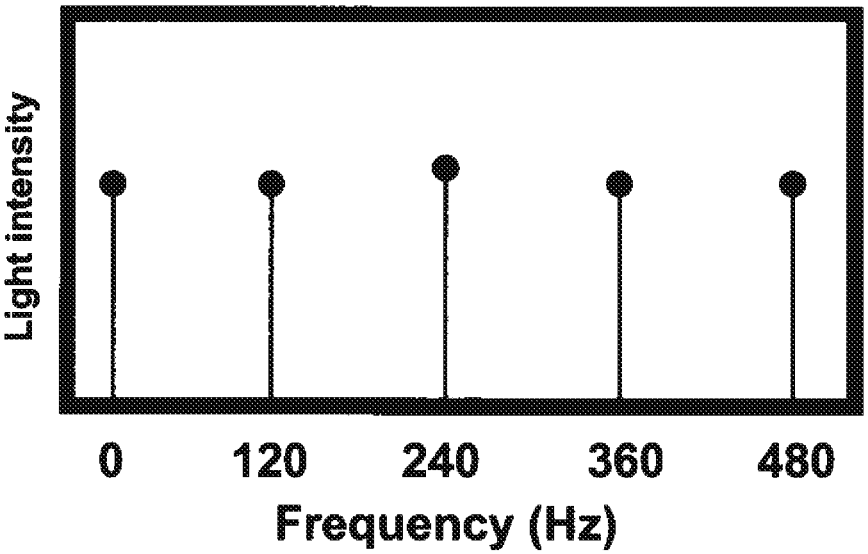

Figure 12

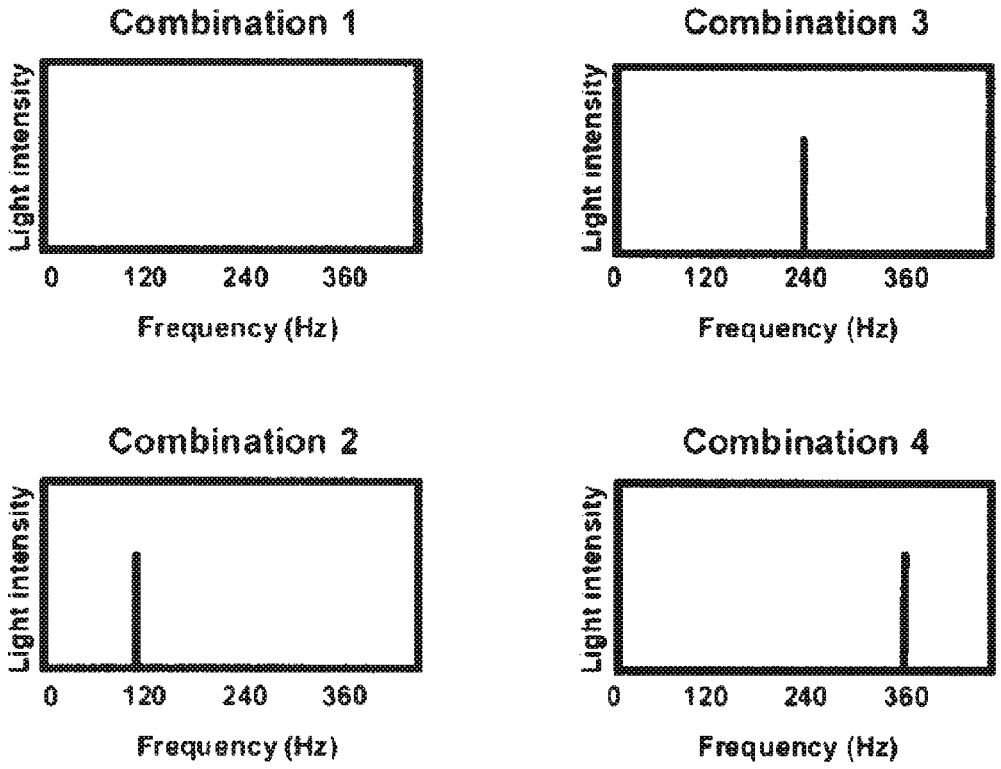
Combination 1
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 3
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 2
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 4
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)

Figure 13a

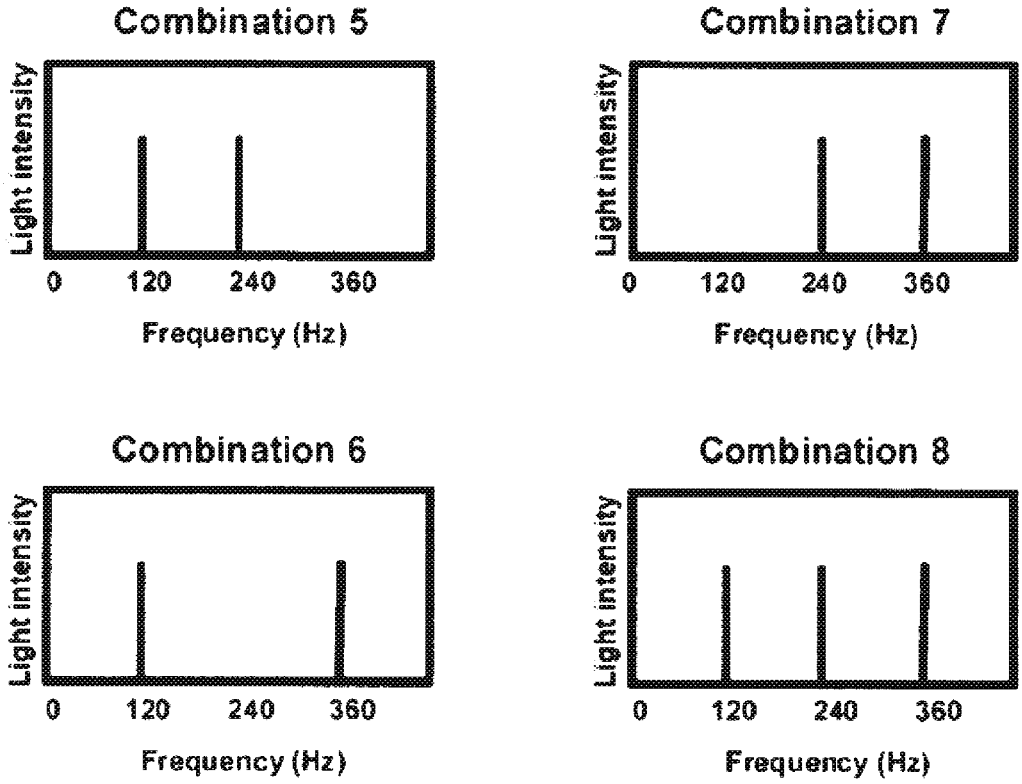
Combination 5
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 7
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 6
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)
Combination 8
Light intensity
0
120
240
360
Frequency (Hz)

Figure 13b

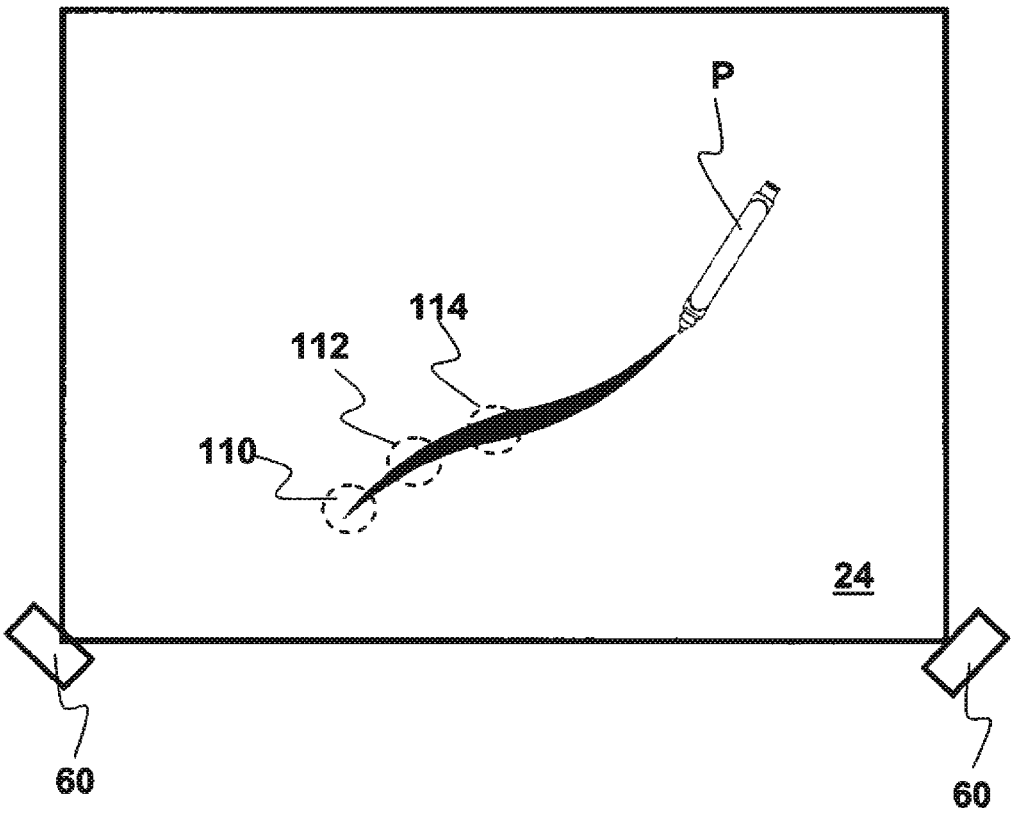

Figure 14

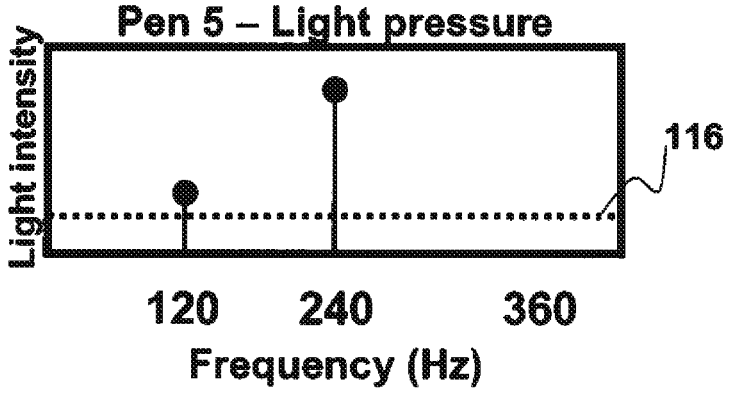

Figure 15a

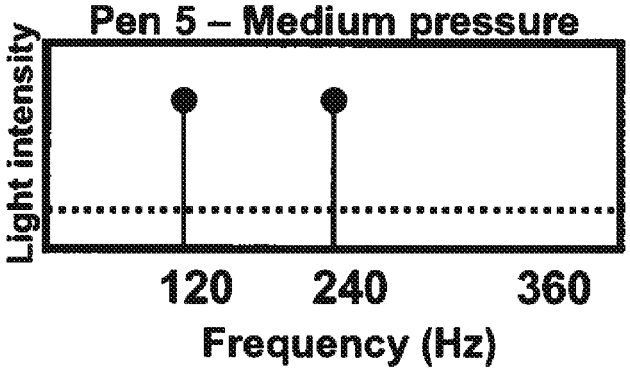

Figure 15b

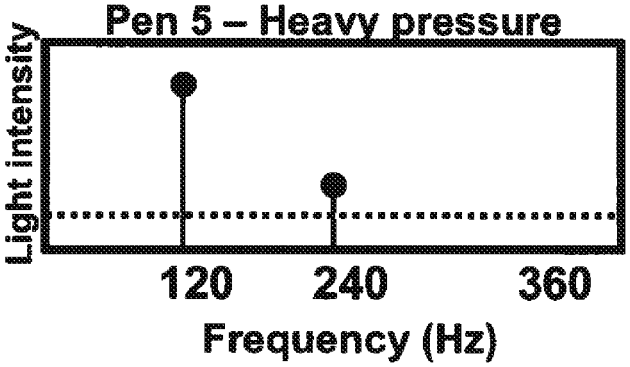

Figure 15c

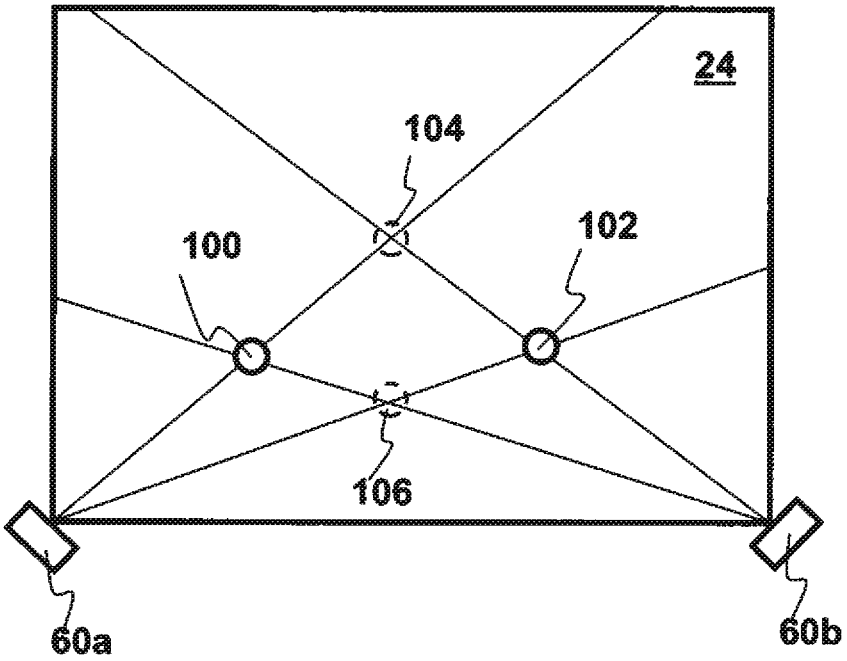

Figure 16

View from image sensor 60a

Figure 17a

View from image sensor 60b

Figure 17b

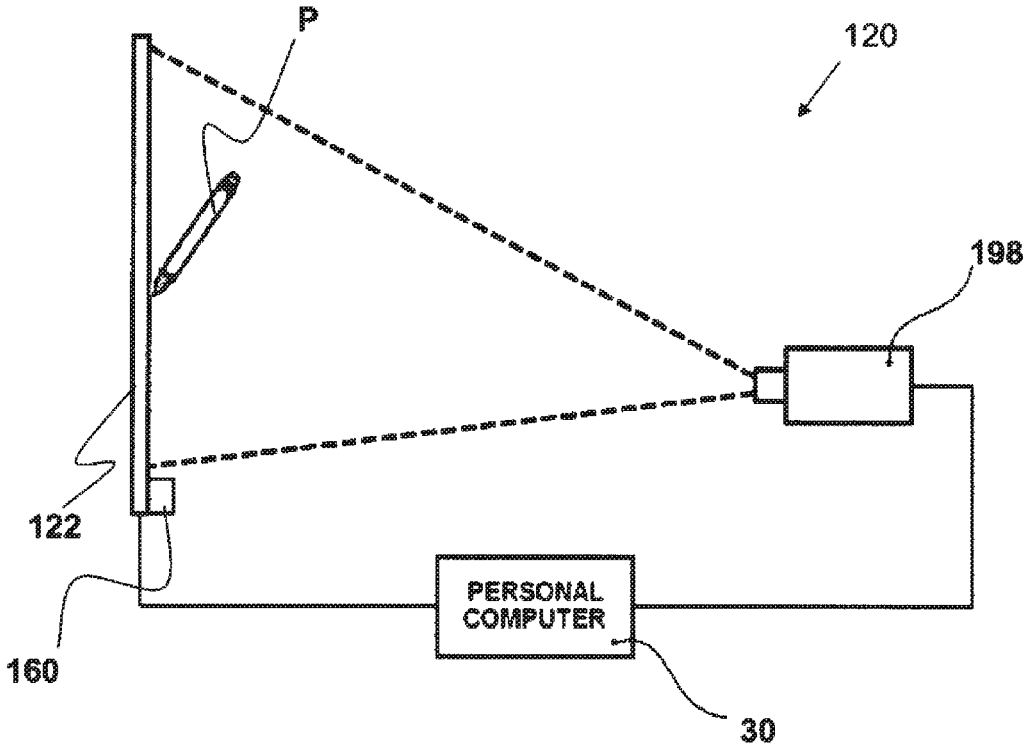

Figure 18

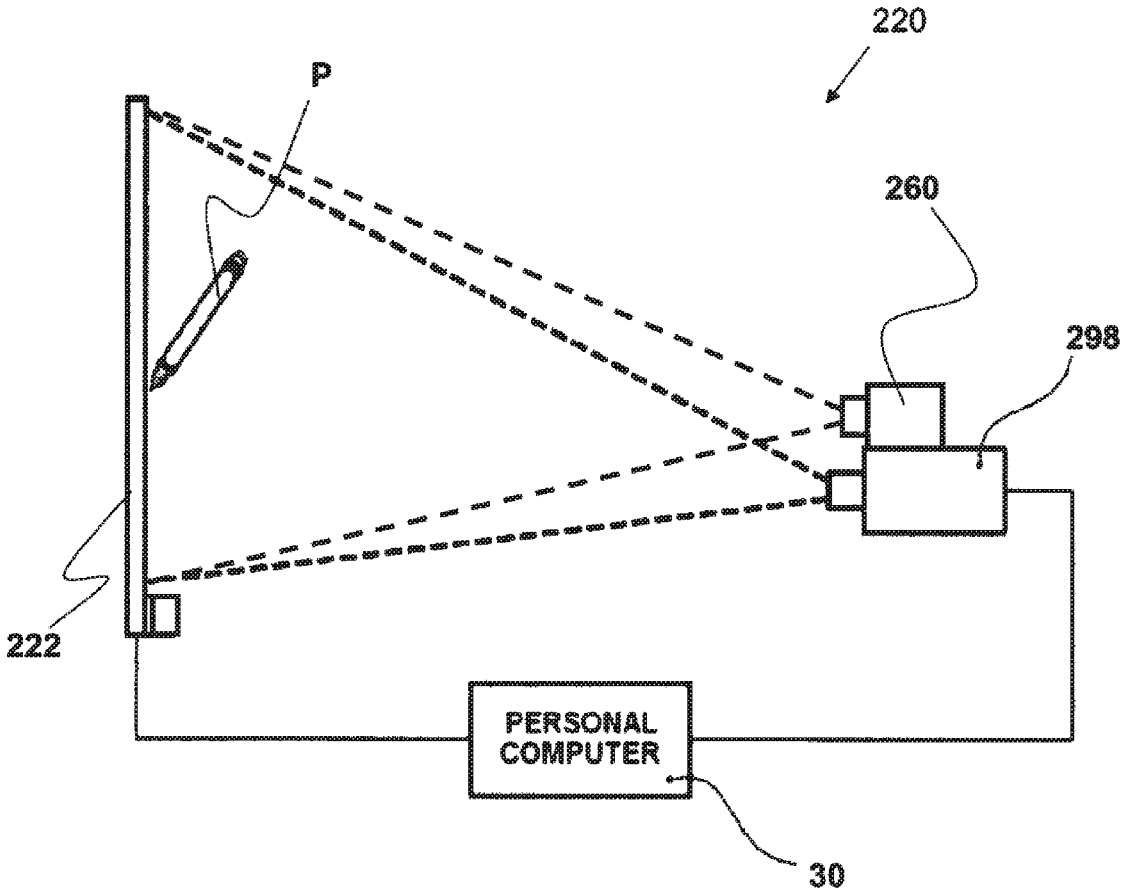

Figure 19

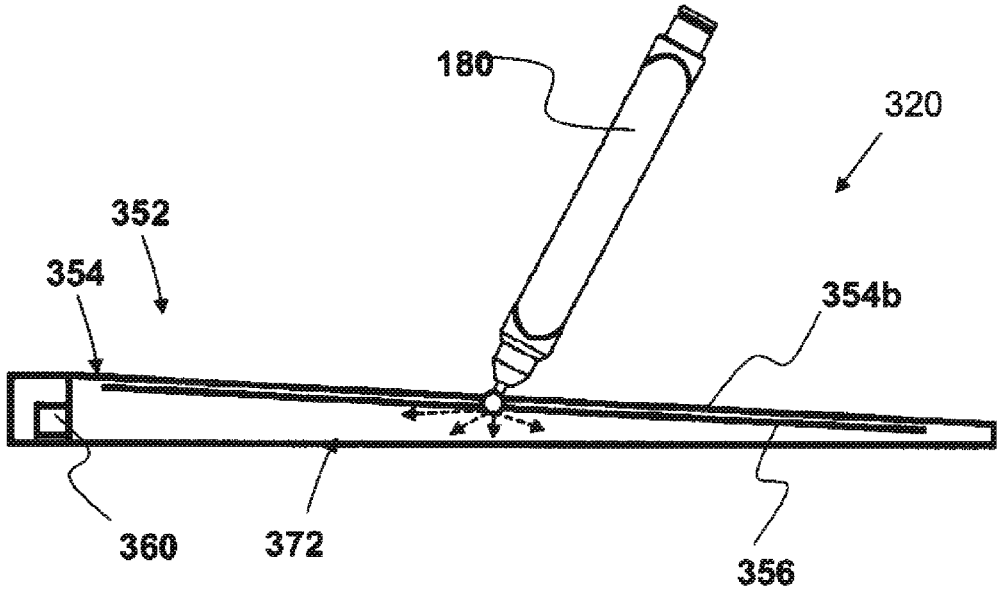

Figure 20a

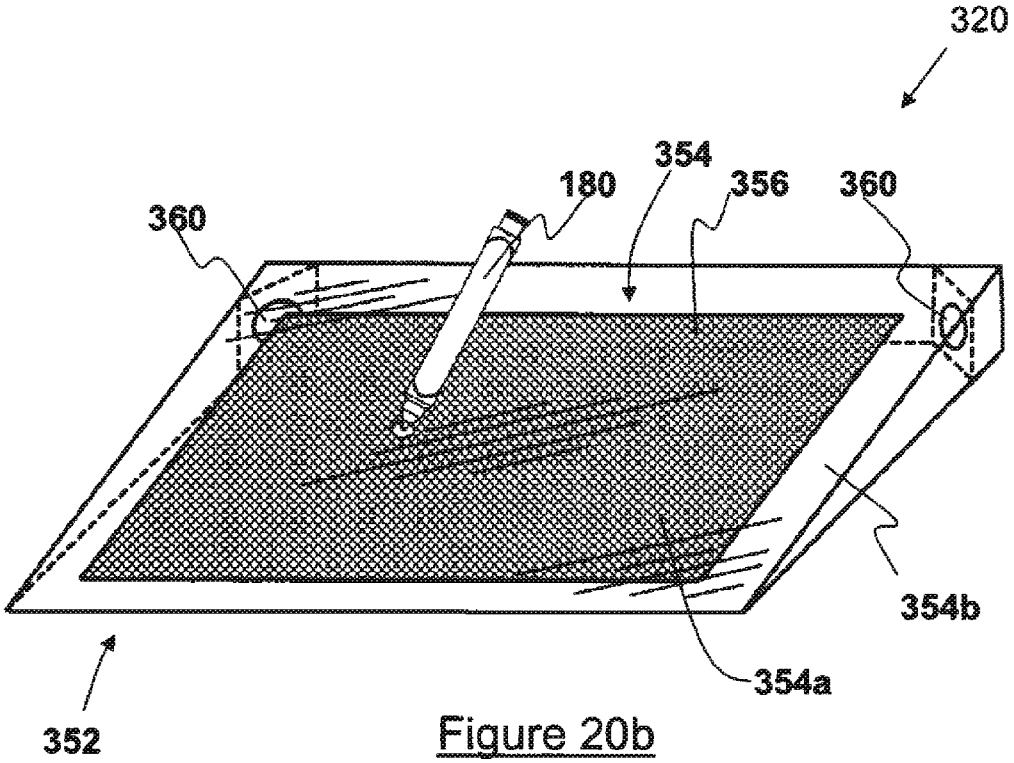

Figure 20b

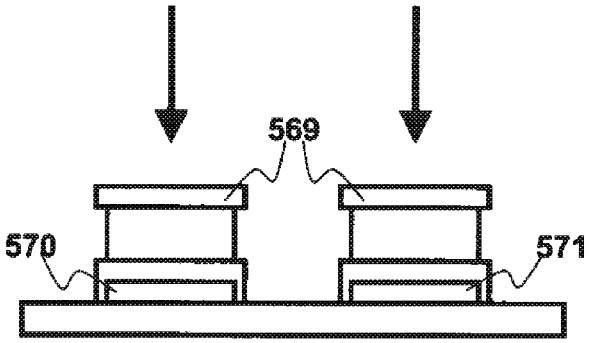

Figure 21

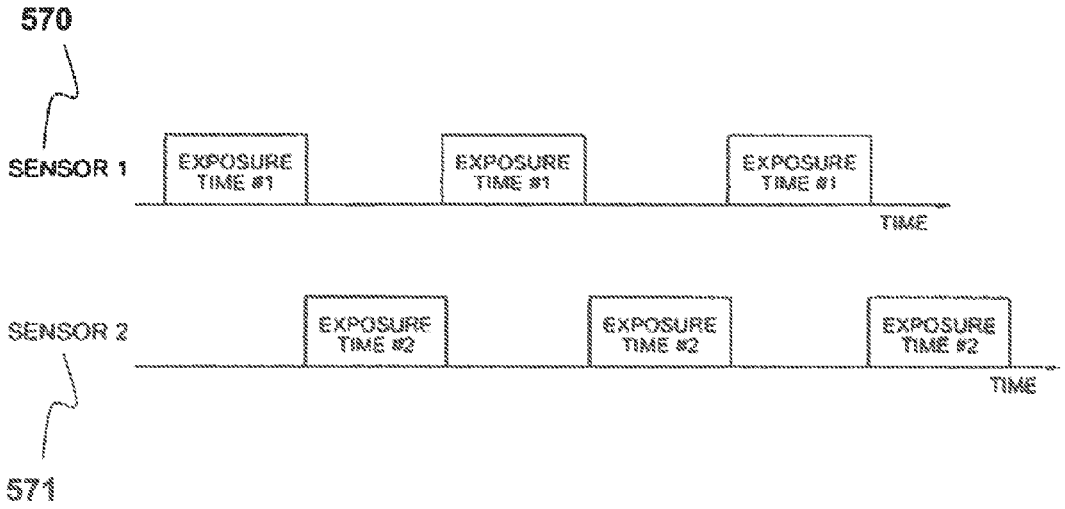

Figure 22

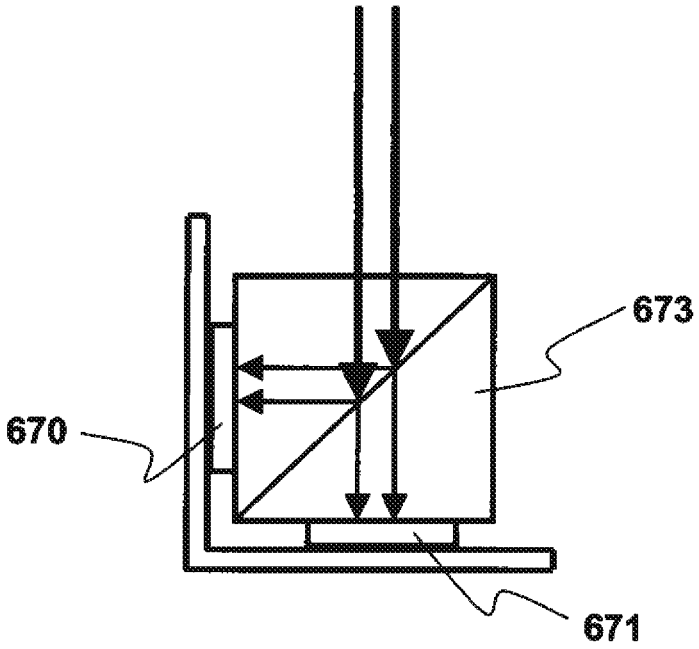

Figure 23

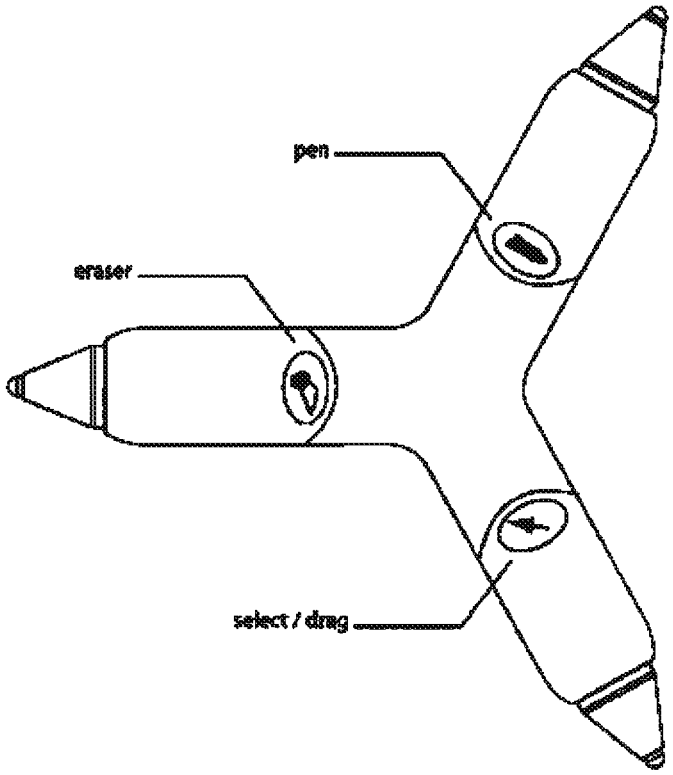

Figure 24

INTERACTIVE INPUT SYSTEM AND INFORMATION INPUT METHOD THEREFOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an interactive input system and to an information input method therefor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Interactive input systems that allow users to inject input (eg. digital ink, mouse events etc.) into an application program using an active pointer (eg. a pointer that emits light, sound or other signal), a passive pointer (eg. a finger, cylinder or other object) or other suitable input device such as for example, a mouse or trackball, are well known. These interactive input systems include but are not limited to: touch systems comprising touch panels employing analog resistive or machine vision technology to register pointer input such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,448,263; 6,141,000; 6,337,681; 6,747,636; 6,803,906; 7,232,986; 7,236,162; and 7,274,356 assigned to SMART Technologies ULC of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, assignee of the subject application, the contents of which are incorporated by reference; touch systems comprising touch panels employing electromagnetic, capacitive, acoustic or other technologies to register pointer input; tablet personal computers (PCs); laptop PCs; personal digital assistants (PDAs); and other similar devices.

Above-incorporated U.S. Pat. No. 6,803,906 to Morrison et al. discloses a touch system that employs machine vision to detect pointer interaction with a touch surface on which a computer-generated image is presented. A rectangular bezel or frame surrounds the touch surface and supports digital cameras at its corners. The digital cameras have overlapping fields of view that encompass and look generally across the touch surface. The digital cameras acquire images looking across the touch surface from different vantages and generate image data. Image data acquired by the digital cameras is processed by on-board digital signal processors to determine if a pointer exists in the captured image data. When it is determined that a pointer exists in the captured image data, the digital signal processors convey pointer characteristic data to a master controller, which in turn processes the pointer characteristic data to determine the location of the pointer in (x,y) coordinates relative to the touch surface using triangulation. The pointer coordinates are conveyed to a computer executing one or more application programs. The computer uses the pointer coordinates to update the computer-generated image that is presented on the touch surface. Pointer contacts on the touch surface can therefore be recorded as writing or drawing or used to control execution of application programs executed by the computer.

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0179001 to Morrison et al. discloses a touch system and method that differentiates between passive pointers used to contact a touch surface so that pointer position data generated in response to a pointer contact with the touch surface can be processed in accordance with the type of pointer used to contact the touch surface. The touch system comprises a touch surface to be contacted by a passive pointer and at least one imaging device having a field of view looking generally along the touch surface. At least one processor communicates with the at least one imaging device and analyzes images acquired by the at least one imaging device to determine the type of pointer used to contact the touch surface and the location on the touch surface where pointer contact is made.

The determined type of pointer and the location on the touch surface where the pointer contact is made are used by a computer to control execution of an application program executed by the computer.

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0165007 to Morrison et al. discloses an interactive input system comprising at least two imaging devices associated with a region of interest. The at least two imaging devices acquire images of the region of interest from different vantages and have overlapping fields of view. At least one receiver is operable to receive data output by an active pointer relating to the pointer status when the pointer is both within and outside of the fields of view of the imaging devices. Processing structure processes data acquired by the at least two imaging devices and the at least one receiver to detect the existence of an active pointer and to determine the location of the pointer within the region of interest.

Although many different types of interactive input systems exist, improvements to such interactive input systems are continually being sought. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel interactive input system and an information input method therefor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, in one aspect there is provided an interactive input system comprising at least one imaging assembly having a field of view looking into a region of interest and capturing image frames; and processing structure in communication with the at least one imaging assembly, when a pointer exists in captured image frames, said processing structure demodulating the captured image frames to determine frequency components thereof and examining the frequency components to determine at least one attribute of said pointer.

According to another aspect there is provided a method of inputting information into an interactive input system comprising capturing image frames of a region of interest; and when a pointer exists in captured image frames, demodulating the captured image frames to determine frequency components thereof and examining the frequency components to determine at least one attribute of the pointer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a schematic perspective view of an interactive input system;

FIG. **2** is a schematic front view of the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a block diagram of an imaging assembly forming part of the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a block diagram of a master controller forming part of the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **5** is a side elevational view of an active pen tool for use with the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** shows a sequence of eight consecutive image frames captured by the imaging assembly of FIG. **3** when the active pen tool of FIG. **5** is in the field of view of the imaging assembly and is emitting radiation modulated according to a subcarrier frequency combination;

FIG. **7** is a schematic view of an image processing method used by the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **8** is a graphical plot of the frequency response of an ambient light filter;

FIG. **9** is a composite image frame formed from the image frames of FIG. **6**;

FIG. **10** shows a sequence of image frames formed by applying a pointer analysis region to the image frames of FIG. **6**;

FIG. **11** is a graphical plot of the light intensity variation of the image frames of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **12** is a graphical plot of the frequency domain representation of the image frame light intensity variation of FIG. **11**;

FIGS. **13***a* and **13***b* are graphical plots showing frequency domain representations of eight subcarrier frequency combinations;

FIG. **14** is a front view of an input surface of the interactive input system of FIG. **1**, showing a pen tool applying pressure sensitive input;

FIGS. **15***a* to **15***c* are graphical plots of frequency domain representations corresponding to the pressure sensitive input of FIG. **14**;

FIG. **16** is a front view of an input surface of the interactive input system of FIG. **1** showing actual and imaginary locations of multiple pointers;

FIGS. **17***a* and **17***b* are views across the input surface depicted in FIG. **16** as seen by respective imaging assemblies;

FIG. **18** is a side view of another embodiment of an interactive input system;

FIG. **19** is a side view of yet another embodiment of an interactive input system;

FIGS. **20***a* and **20***b* are cross-sectional side and perspective views, respectively, of yet another embodiment of an interactive input system;

FIG. **21** is a side elevation view of image sensors for use in imaging assemblies of the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **22** is a schematic view of a timing sequence used for operation of the image sensors of FIG. **21**;

FIG. **23** is a cross-sectional side view of an imaging assembly for use with the interactive input system of FIG. **1**; and

FIG. **24** is a plan view of another embodiment of an input tool for use with the interactive input system of FIG. **1**;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Turning now to FIGS. **1** and **2**, an interactive input system that allows a user to inject input such as digital ink, mouse events etc. into an application program is shown and is generally identified by reference numeral **20**. In this embodiment, interactive input system **20** comprises an assembly **22** that engages a display unit (not shown) such as for example, a plasma television, a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, a flat panel display device, a cathode ray tube (CRT) monitor etc. and surrounds the display surface **24** of the display unit. The assembly **22** employs machine vision to detect one or more pointers P_1 to P_4 brought into a region of interest in proximity with the display surface **24** and communicates with a digital signal processor (DSP) unit **26** via communication lines **28**. The communication lines **28** may be embodied in a serial bus, a parallel bus, a universal serial bus (USB), an Ethernet connection or other suitable wired connection. Alternatively, the assembly **22** may communicate with the DSP unit **26** over a wireless connection using a suitable wireless protocol such as for example Bluetooth, WiFi, ZigBee, ANT, IEEE 802.15.4, Z-Wave etc. The DSP unit **26** in turn communicates with a general purpose computing device **30** executing one or more application programs via a USB cable **32**. Alternatively, the DSP unit **26** may communicate with the general purpose computing device **30** over another wired connection such as for example, a parallel bus, an RS-232 connection, an Ethernet connection etc. or may communicate with the general purpose computing device **30** over a wireless connection using a suitable wireless protocol such as for example Bluetooth, WiFi, ZigBee, ANT, IEEE 802.15.4, Z-Wave etc. General purpose computing device **30** processes the output of the assembly **22** received via the DSP unit **26** and adjusts image data that is output to the display unit so that the image presented on the display surface **24** reflects pointer activity. In this manner, the assembly **22**, DSP unit **26** and general purpose computing device **30** allow pointer activity proximate to the display surface **24** to be recorded as writing or drawing or used to control execution of one or more application programs executed by the computer **30**.

Assembly **22** comprises a frame assembly that is mechanically attached to the display unit and surrounds the display surface **24**. Frame assembly comprises a bezel having three bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44**, four corner pieces **46** and a tool tray segment **48**. Bezel segments **40** and **42** extend along opposite side edges of the display surface **24** while bezel segment **44** extends along the top edge of the display surface **24**. The tool tray segment **48** extends along the bottom edge of the display surface **24** and supports one or more pen tools P. The corner pieces **46** adjacent the top left and top right corners of the display surface **24** couple the bezel segments **40** and **42** to the bezel segment **44**. The corner pieces **46** adjacent the bottom left and bottom right corners of the display surface **24** couple the bezel segments **40** and **42** to the tool tray segment **48**. In this embodiment, the corner pieces **46** adjacent the bottom left and bottom right corners of the display surface **24** accommodate imaging assemblies **60** that look generally across the entire display surface **24** from different vantages. The bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** are oriented so that their inwardly facing surfaces are seen by the imaging assemblies **60**.

Turning now to FIG. **3**, one of the imaging assemblies **60** is better illustrated. As can be seen, the imaging assembly **60** comprises an image sensor **70** such as that manufactured by Micron under Model No. MT9V022 fitted with an 880 nm lens of the type manufactured by Boowon under Model No. BW25B. The lens has an IR-pass/visible light blocking filter thereon (not shown) and provides the image sensor **70** with approximately a 98 degree field of view so that the entire display surface **24** is seen by the image sensor **70**. The image sensor **70** is connected to a connector **72** that receives one of the communication lines **28** via an I^2C serial bus. The image sensor **70** is also connected to an electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) **74** that stores image sensor calibration parameters as well as to a clock (CLK) receiver **76**, a serializer **78** and a current control module **80**. The clock receiver **76** and the serializer **78** are also connected to the connector **72**. Current control module **80** is also connected to an infrared (IR) light source **82** comprising one or more IR light emitting diodes (LEDs) and associated lens assemblies as well as to a power supply **84** and the connector **72**.

The clock receiver **76** and serializer **78** employ low voltage, differential signaling (LVDS) to enable high speed communications with the DSP unit **26** over inexpensive cabling. The clock receiver **76** receives timing information from the DSP unit **26** and provides clock signals to the image sensor **70** that determines the rate at which the image sensor **70** captures and outputs image frames. Each image frame output by the image sensor **70** is serialized by the serializer **78** and output to the DSP unit **26** via the connector **72** and communication lines **28**.

In this embodiment, the inwardly facing surface of each bezel segment **40**, **42** and **44** comprises a single, longitudinally extending strip or band of retro-reflective material. To take best advantage of the properties of the retro-reflective material, the bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** are oriented so that their inwardly facing surfaces extend in a plane generally normal to that of the display surface **24**.

Turning now to FIG. **4**, the DSP unit **26** is better illustrated. As can be seen, DSP unit **26** comprises a controller **120** such as for example, a microprocessor, microcontroller, DSP, other suitable processing structure etc. having a video port VP connected to connectors **122** and **124** via deserializers **126**. The controller **120** is also connected to each connector **122**, **124** via an I^2C serial bus switch **128**. I^2C serial bus switch **128** is connected to clocks **130** and **132**, each clock of which is connected to a respective one of the connectors **122**, **124**. The controller **120** communicates with a USB connector **140** that receives USB cable **32** and memory **142** including volatile and non-volatile memory. The clocks **130** and **132** and deserializers **126** similarly employ low voltage, differential signaling (LVDS).

The general purpose computing device **30** in this embodiment is a personal computer or the like comprising, for example, a processing unit, system memory (volatile and/or non-volatile memory), other non-removable or removable memory (e.g. a hard disk drive, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM, DVD, flash memory, etc.) and a system bus coupling the various computer components to the processing unit. The general purpose computing device may also comprise a network connection to access shared or remote drives, one or more networked computers, or other networked devices. Pointer data received by the general purpose computing device from the imaging assemblies **60** is processed to generate pointer location data as will be described.

The interactive input system **20** is able to detect passive pointers such as for example, a user's finger, a cylinder or other suitable object as well as active pen tools P that are brought into proximity with the display surface **24** and within the fields of view of the imaging assemblies **60**.

FIG. **5** shows an active pen tool **180** for use with the interactive input system **20**. The pen tool **180** has a main body **182** terminating in a frustoconical tip **184**. The tip **184** houses one or more miniature infrared light emitting diodes (IR LEDs) (not shown). The infrared LEDs are powered by a battery (not shown) also housed in the main body **182**. Protruding from the tip **184** is an actuator **186** that resembles a nib. Actuator **186** is biased out of the tip **184** by a spring (not shown) but can be pushed into the tip **184** upon application of pressure thereto. The actuator **186** is connected to a switch (not shown) within the main body **182** that closes a circuit to power the IR LEDs when the actuator **186** is pushed against the spring bias into the tip **184**. With the IR LEDs powered, the pen tool **180** emits infrared light or radiation from its tip **184**. In this embodiment, the infrared light emitted by the pen tool **180** is modulated according to one of a plurality of subcarrier frequency combinations, as will be described, to provide additional pointer information to the interactive input system **20**.

During operation, the controller **120** conditions the clocks **130** and **132** to output clock signals that are conveyed to the imaging assemblies **60** via the communication lines **28**. The clock receiver **76** of each imaging assembly **60** uses the clock signals to set the frame rate of the associated image sensor **70**. In this embodiment, the controller **120** generates clock signals so that the frame rate of each image sensor **70** is eight (8) times the desired image frame output rate. The controller **120** also signals the current control module **80** of each imaging assembly **60** over the I^2C serial bus. In response, each current control module **80** initially connects the IR light source **82** to the power supply **84** and then disconnects the IR light source **82** from the power supply **84**. The timing of the on/off IR light source switching is controlled so that for any given sequence of successive image frames captured by each image sensor **70**, one image frame is captured when the IR light sources **82** are on and the successive image frame is captured when the IR light sources **82** are off.

When the IR light sources **82** are on, the IR light sources **82** flood the region of interest over the display surface **24** with infrared illumination. Infrared illumination that impinges on the retro-reflective bands **102** of bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** is returned to the imaging assemblies **60**. As a result, in the absence of a pointer P, each imaging assembly **60** sees a bright band **160** having a substantially even intensity over its length as shown in "Image **1**" of FIG. **6**. Each imaging assembly **60** also sees artifacts **702** resulting from ambient light. When a pointer P is brought into proximity with the display surface **24**, the pointer occludes infrared illumination reflected by the retro-reflective bands **102**. As a result, each imaging assembly sees a region that interrupts the bright band **160** in captured image frames. If the pointer P is an active pen tool **180**, the pointer will have an illuminated appearance as seen by each imaging assembly **60** as will be described.

When the IR light sources **82** are off, no infrared illumination impinges upon the retro-reflective bands **102** of bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44**. Consequently, the image sensor **70** of each imaging assembly **60** does not see the retro-reflective bands **102**. Each imaging assembly **60** does however see artifacts **702** resulting from ambient light on a dark background, as is shown in "Image **2**" of FIG. **6**. If a pointer is in proximity with the display surface **24** when the IR light sources **82** are off and the pointer is an active pen tool **180**, each imaging assembly **60** will also see the illuminated pen tool **180**.

A schematic overview of the image frame processing method employed by the interactive input system **20** is shown in FIG. **7**. As mentioned above, each image frame **302** output by the image sensor **70** of each imaging assembly **60** is conveyed to the DSP unit **26**. To reduce the effects ambient light may have on pointer discrimination, the DSP unit **26** subjects the captured image frames received from each imaging assembly **60** to an ambient light removal process **304**. There are generally three categories of unwanted light that is visible to the imaging assemblies **60**, and which is subject to removal by the ambient light removal process **304**. These categories of unwanted light comprise light originating from the operating environment surrounding the interactive input system **20**, light emitted by the display unit, and infrared illumination emitted by the IR light sources **82** that is scattered off of objects proximate to the imaging assemblies **60**.

During the ambient light removal process **304**, successive image frames received from each imaging assembly **60** are added and subtracted, which serves as a temporal filter to remove light that is contributed by sources that are not oscillating at the frequency of the IR light sources **82**. The ambient light removal process also removes light of certain modulation frequencies that are different from the oscillating frequency of the IR light sources **82** and which, as described below, are used by the active pen tool **180** to communicate information to the interactive input system **20**.

As mentioned above, each imaging assembly **60** captures successive images frames **302** using alternating illumination, with one image frame **302** captured with the IR light sources **82** on (+) and the successive image frame **302** captured with the IR light sources **82** off (−) and conveys the captured image

frames to the DSP unit **26**. In this embodiment, the image frame capture rate is 960 frames per second. As each image frame **302** is received, the controller **120** stores the image frame **302** in a buffer.

For each imaging assembly **60**, once eight (8) successive image frames **302** are available, the DSP unit **26** subtracts each (−) image frame from the previous (+) image frame to produce a series of four difference image frames. The four difference image frames are then summed to form a single composite image frame **306**, which is effectively captured at a reduced frame rate of 120 frames per second. The retro-reflective bands on the bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** appear as a bright band **160** in the composite image frame **306**, and light contributed by light sources that are constant and by the active pen tool **180** are filtered out to black.

The process of adding and subtracting alternating image frames is equivalent to applying a discrete time filter with a transfer function described by:

$$H(z)=1-z^{-1}+z^{-2}-z^{-3}+z^{-4}-z^{-5}+z^{-6}-z^{-7}$$

to each pixel in the sequence of image frames, followed by a decimation of the series of eight filtered image frames, so as to reduce the image frame rate from 960 frames per second down to an effective 120 frames per second by keeping every eighth filter output. The frequency response of this discrete time filter is plotted graphically in FIG. **8**, and has a passband centered at 480 Hz which, in this embodiment, corresponds to the oscillation frequency of the IR light sources **82**. The 480 Hz passband allows the light emitted by the IR light sources **82** (at 480 Hz) and reflected from the bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** to pass through the discrete time filter. Additionally, the discrete time filter has a null frequency at 0 Hz, which corresponds to the frequency at which most ambient light exists. The discrete time filter also has null frequencies centered at 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz, which correspond to subcarrier frequencies used for modulating the IR light emitted by the active pen tool **180**, as will be described. Light emitted by the active pen tool **180** that is modulated at frequencies of 0 Hz, 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz will be filtered out, and will not appear in the composite image frame **306**. Ambient light at frequencies of 0 Hz and/or 120 Hz is also filtered out. After decimating the image frame rate down to 120 frames per second, the retro-reflective bands on the bezel segments **40**, **42** and **44** appear as a generally constant bright band **160** in the composite image frame **306**. The composite image frame **306** is therefore a high contrast image of the bright band **160** on a dark background interrupted by one or more regions **162** if one or more pointers are in proximity with the display surface **24**. As will be appreciated, an advantage of using the discrete time filter is that the same triangulation algorithms can be used with both passive pointers and active pen tools.

Once the composite image frame **306** has been generated, the controller **120** examines the intensity of the composite image frame for values that represent the bezel and possibly a pointer. In particular, the controller **120** calculates normalized intensity values I(x) for the pixel columns of the composite image frame **306**. As will be appreciated, the intensity values I(x) remain high and uninterrupted for the pixel columns of the composite image frame **306** corresponding to the regions where the bezel is not occluded by a pointer, and the intensity values I(x) drop to low values at a region corresponding to the location of a pointer in the composite image frame **306**.

Once the intensity values I(x) for the pixel columns of the composite image frame **306** have been determined, the resultant I(x) curve for the composite image frame is examined to determine if the I(x) curve falls below a threshold value signifying the existence of a pointer and if so, to detect left and right edges in the I(x) curve that represent opposite sides of the pointer. In particular, in order to locate left and right edges in the composite image frame **306**, the first derivative of the I(x) curve is computed to form a gradient curve ∇I(x). If the I(x) curve drops below the threshold value signifying the existence of a pointer, the resultant gradient curve ∇I(x) will include a region bounded by a negative peak and a positive peak representing the edges formed by the dip in the I(x) curve. In order to detect the peaks and hence the boundaries of the region, the gradient curve ∇I(x) is subjected to an edge detector.

In particular, a threshold T is first applied to the gradient curve ∇I(x) so that, for each position x, if the absolute value of the gradient curve ∇I(x) is less than the threshold, that value of the gradient curve ∇I(x) is set to zero as expressed by:

$$\nabla I(x)=0, \text{ if } |\nabla I(x)|<T$$

Following the thresholding procedure, the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) contains a negative spike and a positive spike corresponding to the left edge and the right edge representing the opposite sides of the pointer, and is zero elsewhere. The left and right edges, respectively, are then detected from the two non-zero spikes of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x). To calculate the left edge, the centroid distance CD_{left} is calculated from the left spike of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) starting from the pixel column X_{left} according to:

$$CD_{left}=\frac{\sum_i (x_i - X_{left})\nabla I(x_i)}{\sum_i \nabla I(x_i)}$$

where x_i is the pixel column number of the i-th pixel column in the left spike of the gradient curve ∇I(x), i is iterated from 1 to the width of the left spike of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) and X_{left} is the pixel column associated with a value along the gradient curve ∇I(x) whose value differs from zero (0) by a threshold value determined empirically based on system noise. The left edge in the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) is then determined to be equal to $X_{left}+CD_{left}$.

To calculate the right edge, the centroid distance CD_{right} is calculated from the right spike of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) starting from the pixel column X_{right} according to:

$$CD_{right}=\frac{\sum_j (x_i - X_{right})\nabla I(x_j)}{\sum_j \nabla I(x_j)}$$

where x_j is the pixel column number of the j-th pixel column in the right spike of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x), j is iterated from 1 to the width of the right spike of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) and X_{right} is the pixel column associated with a value along the gradient curve ∇I(x) whose value differs from zero (0) by a threshold value determined empirically based on system noise. The right edge in the thresholded gradient curve is then determined to be equal to X_{right} CD_{right}.

Once the left and right edges of the thresholded gradient curve ∇I(x) are calculated, the midpoint between the identi-

fied left and right edges is then calculated thereby to determine the location of the pointer in the composite image frame **306**.

The controller **120** then defines a square-shaped pointer analysis region **704** that is generally centered on the pointer location as shown in FIG. **9** in order to determine if pointer information represented by a subcarrier frequency combination has been received. If an active pen tool **180** is within the pointer analysis region **704**, the pen tool **180** will have a bright appearance as a result of the IR light emitted thereby. In this embodiment, the amplitude of the IR light emitted by the pen tool **180** is varied using a combination of three subcarrier frequencies, namely 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz, and whereby the amplitude is varied sinusoidally at each subcarrier frequency used. A dc bias is applied to the IR illumination to prevent the total light intensity from having a negative value when the sinusoidal signals are added. FIG. **6** shows eight consecutive image frames captured by an imaging assembly **60** when an active pen tool **180** is in proximity with the display surface **24**. As can be seen, the intensity of the bright region in the image frames representing the pen tool **180** varies as a result of the modulated IR illumination emitted by the pen tool **180**.

Having defined the pointer analysis region **704**, the DSP unit **26** applies the pointer analysis region **704** to each of the eight (8) captured image frames **302** stored in the buffer. The regions of the image frames **302** corresponding to the pointer analysis region **704** are illustrated in FIG. **10**. The DSP unit **26** then carries out a demodulation **308** of the measured light intensity within the regions of the image frames **302** corresponding to the pointer analysis region **704**. Here, the total light intensity within the region is measured for each image frame **302**. This measured total light intensity is dealt with as a function of image frame number and gives rise to a light intensity variation **310**. An example of such a light intensity variation **310** is graphically plotted in FIG. **11**. The DSP unit **26** then performs a transform on the light intensity variation **310** to yield a frequency domain representation **312** of light intensity, which is plotted graphically in FIG. **12**. In this embodiment, the transform is a discrete Fourier transform, but those of skill in the art will understand that any transform from the time domain to the frequency domain may be used. For a frame rate of 960 frames per second, an eight point discrete Fourier transform will report frequencies of 0 Hz, 120 Hz, 240 Hz, 360 Hz, and 480 Hz. The measurement at 0 Hz represents light from all constant light sources, including ambient light and the bias applied to active pen tool IR illumination, and is discarded. The measurement at 480 Hz represents light from the oscillating IR light sources **82** and is also discarded. The remaining measurements at 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz represent modulated subcarriers emitted by the active pen tool **180**.

The available carrier frequencies used by active pen tools **180**, and the illumination rate of the IR light sources **82**, are dependent on the frame rate (i.e. the frame capture rate) of the image sensors **70**. In this embodiment as mentioned previously, the frame rate is 960 frames per second. Therefore, to avoid aliasing at this frame rate, the upper limit of modulation frequency used for the IR light sources **82** is 480 Hz. The discrete time filter has null frequencies at 120 Hz, 240 Hz and 360 Hz. As will be appreciated, an additional advantage of placing the null frequencies at these frequencies is that the discrete time filter removes modulated IR illumination emitted by pen tools **180** during processing of the image frames to determine pointer location, and also removes any frequency harmonics associated with AC power supplied to the operating environment of interactive input system **20** that could otherwise interfere with the image processing algorithms.

The three available subcarrier frequencies, namely 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz, that are used by the active pen tool **180** to modulate emitted IR light correspond to the normalized frequencies pi/4, pi/2 and 3pi/4 of the maximum modulation frequency (480 Hz). Each active pen tool **180** may modulate the emitted IR light using a different combination of the three subcarrier frequencies. This permits a total of eight (or 2^n, where n is the number of subcarrier frequencies available) different subcarrier frequency combinations each having a unique modulation pattern that can be recognized by the interactive input system **20**. The combination with all three subcarrier frequencies off is reserved by the interactive input system **20** for pointers that are not active pen tools, such as, for example a finger. This provides seven other unique subcarrier frequency combinations for use with active pen tools **180**. As each unique subcarrier frequency combination can be assigned to a different respective pen tool **180**, this information enables the identity of the active pen tool to be recognized by the interactive input system **20**. As will be appreciated, this information may be used to represent an attribute of the pen tool, such as pen colour or functionality (e.g. passive pointer/no functionality, left mouse click, right mouse click, black, red, green, blue, and eraser, respectively), or it may be used to represent a different user (e.g. users **1** through **8**, respectively). The eight subcarrier frequency combinations are tabulated below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Combination no.	Subcarrier #1	Subcarrier #2	Subcarrier #3
1	off	off	off
2	on	off	off
3	off	on	off
4	off	off	on
5	on	on	off
6	on	off	on
7	off	on	on
8	on	on	on

The frequency domain representations of each of these eight subcarrier frequency combinations are graphically plotted in FIGS. **13***a* and **13***b*. The DSP unit **26** determines the identity of the active pen tool **180** by analyzing the frequency domain representation **312** of the light intensity variation **310** and determining which frequencies are present above a certain threshold. If no frequencies are present in the frequency domain representation, as in the case of combination **1**, then the interactive input system **20** determines that the pointer is passive.

If desired, additional information about the pen tool, such as the pressure applied to the pen tool tip, may be communicated by the pen tool **180** by increasing both the number of subcarrier frequencies available for modulation as well as the frame rate of the imaging assemblies **60**. Alternatively, the amplitude of the subcarrier frequencies may be varied. This method can be used for the subcarrier frequency combinations that comprise more than one subcarrier frequency, namely combinations **5**, **6**, **7** and **8** in FIGS. **13***a* and **13***b*. Pen tools using these subcarrier frequency combinations may be encoded such that the pen tip pressure is manifested as a difference in amplitude of one or more subcarrier frequencies. FIG. **14** schematically illustrates the motion of a pen tool P across the display surface **24**, during which the pressure applied to the tip of the pen tool P varies from light pressure (**110**), to medium pressure (**112**) to heavy pressure (**114**). The

subcarrier frequency signal modulation corresponding to each of these regions is plotted graphically in FIGS. **15***a* to **15***c*, respectively. The difference in amplitude of the subcarriers for a different combination is kept on the order of +/−25% in order to maintain the intensity of all subcarriers above the threshold for detection. Pen tools using subcarrier frequency combinations comprising fewer than two subcarrier frequencies, namely subcarrier frequency combinations **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**, could be assigned to pen tool functions that do not require pressure sensitivity, such as for example "eraser", "right click", "left click" and the like.

To utilize such a pressure sensitive feature, the active pen tools may comprise a pressure-sensitive tip. In particular, the pressure-sensitive tip may comprise a pressure sensor coupled to the actuator **186**. Active pen tools without a pressure-sensitive tip could still be used with a pressure-sensitive capable interactive input system, but would give rise to an intensity profile in which the subcarriers have the same amplitude.

After the location, the identity and the tip pressure (if available) of the pointer have been determined, the controller **120** uses the pointer positions determined from the composite image frame **306** generated for each imaging assembly **60** to calculate the position of the pointer in (x,y) coordinates relative to the display surface **24** using well known triangulation such as that described in above-incorporated U.S. Pat. No. 6,803,906 to Morrison et al. The calculated pointer coordinate and the pointer identity and tip pressure (if available) are then conveyed by the controller **120** to the general purpose computing device **30** via the USB cable **32**. The general purpose computing device **30** in turn processes the received pointer coordinate, identification and tip pressure (if available) and updates the image output provided to the display unit, if required, so that the image presented on the display surface **24** reflects the pointer activity. In this manner, pointer interaction with the display surface **24** can be recorded as writing or drawing or used to control execution of one or more application programs running on the computer **30**.

Those of skill in the art will appreciate that the use of pen tools **180** with modulated IR light emissions allows multiple pointers of any kind (that is, active or passive) within the region of interest to be disambiguated from each other and thus more accurately tracked. When two pointers are brought into proximity with the display surface **24** at points **100** and **102**, as illustrated in FIG. **16**, imaging assemblies **60***a* and **60***b* each capture respective image frames and the DSP unit **26** attempts to locate the positions of the pointers by triangulation as described above. As imaging assemblies **60***a* and **60***b* are positioned at different locations, the views of the imaging assemblies **60***a* and **60***b* differ, as is illustrated schematically in FIGS. **17***a* and **17***b*, respectively. Disambiguation normally occurs as the interactive input system **20** cannot distinguish if the pointers are located at points **100** and **102**, or at points **104** and **106**. However, by utilizing pen tools **180** each emitting modulated IR light having a unique subcarrier frequency combination, the interactive input system **20** is able to identify the pen tools **180** and accurately distinguish between the two pointers and thereby triangulate their positions. Even if one of the two pointers is a passive pointer, such as a finger or passive stylus, the interactive input system **20** is still able to differentiate between the two pointers and is able to determine their positions accurately by triangulation. It is possible to distinguish between more than two pointers using this technique provided no more than one of the pointers is passive.

The pen tool information input method described above may be used in a wide variety of interactive input systems, including interactive input systems using a front projector, interactive input systems having only one imaging assembly, and interactive input systems having more than two imaging assemblies. For example, FIG. **18** shows another embodiment of an interactive input system **120** comprising an assembly **122** surrounding a display surface of a front projection system. The front projection system utilizes a projector **198** that projects images on the display surface. Imaging assemblies **160** positioned at the bottom corners of the assembly **122** look across the display surface. A DSP unit (not shown) receives image frames captured by the imaging assemblies **160** and carries out the image processing method described previously to locate the position of each pointer brought into proximity with the display surface and to determine if information is being transmitted by a pen tool **180**.

FIG. **19** shows another embodiment of an interactive input system using a front projection system. Interactive input system **220** comprises a single imaging assembly **260** positioned in proximity to a projector **298** and configured for viewing the display surface. A DSP unit (not shown) receives image frames captured by the imaging assembly **260** and carries out the image processing method described previously to locate the position of a pointer brought into proximity with the display surface and to determine if information is being transmitted by a pen tool **180**.

FIGS. **20***a* and **20***b* show yet another embodiment of an interactive input system, generally indicated by reference numeral **320**, which is configured as a wireless slate. Interactive input system **320** comprises a generally clear panel or tablet **352** formed of energy transmissive material such as for example glass, acrylic or other suitable material. The panel **352** in this embodiment is generally wedged-shaped and provides an inclined, generally rectangular, upper input surface **354** that slopes downwardly from back to front. Energy dispersing structure in the form of a rectangular diffusive layer **356** is embedded in the panel **352** and is positioned slightly below the input surface **354**. The diffusive layer **356** in this embodiment is formed of V-CARE® V-LITE® barrier fabric manufactured by Vintex Inc. of Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada and has a footprint that is smaller than the footprint of the input surface **354**, however those of skill in the art will understand that other diffusive materials may also be used. The portion of the input surface **354** directly overlying the diffusive layer **356** forms an active input region or area **354***a* that is surrounded by an inactive border region **354***b*. A pair of imaging assemblies **360** is accommodated by the panel **352**. Each imaging assembly **360** is positioned adjacent a different back corner of the panel **352** and is oriented so that the field of view of the imaging assembly **360** is aimed into the panel **352** between the diffusive layer **356** and a bottom surface **372** of the panel **352** and upwardly across the undersurface of the diffusive layer **356**.

When the pen tool **180** is brought into contact with the input surface **354** of the panel **352** and emits modulated infrared light, the modulated infrared light that enters into the panel **32**. If the pointer **180** contacts the input surface **354** within the active input region **354***a*, the modulated infrared light entering the panel **352** impinges on and is dispersed by the diffusive layer **356**. Some of the dispersed light is directed towards the imaging assemblies **360** and thus, the imaging assemblies **360** see a bright region on the diffusive layer **56**. This bright region appears in captured image frames on an otherwise dark background. A DSP unit (not shown) receives image frames captured by the imaging assemblies **360** and carries out the image processing method described previously to locate the position of the pen tool **180** brought into contact

with the input surface **354** and to determine the information represented by the subcarrier frequency combination.

In the embodiments described above, each imaging assembly comprises a single image sensor. Alternatively, the imaging assemblies may comprise two or more lower speed image sensors positioned adjacent to each other such that they have generally the same view. FIG. **21** illustrates a pair of image sensors **570** and **571** positioned adjacent each other within an imaging assembly. Here, image sensors **570** and **571** view a region of interest through respective lens assemblies **569**. The processing of image data captured by image sensors **570** and **571** is synchronized to effectively double the frame rate provided by the image sensors **570** and **571**. The timing of this synchronization is illustrated in FIG. **22**. Here, image sensors **570** and **571** are each capable of capturing images at a rate of N/2 frames per second and using an exposure time of 1/N seconds. The synchronization involves the staggering of the exposure periods of the image sensors **570** and **571**, such that the exposure periods generally do not overlap. Still other multiple sensor arrangements are possible. For example, FIG. **23** illustrates a pair of image sensors **670** and **671** positioned adjacent each other at different orientations and adjacent a beam splitter **673**. Here, modulated IR light emitted by a pen tool **180** passes through the beam splitter and enters the image sensors **670** and **671**, such that image sensors **670** and **671** see "mirrors" of the same image.

The pen tool **180** can have a single tip, such as that illustrated in FIG. **5**. Alternatively, the pen tool may have multiple tips, such as that illustrated in FIG. **24**, with each tip configured to emit IR light that has been modified by a unique subcarrier frequency. Other pen tools, such as for example those described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/118,535 to Bolt et al., the content of which is incorporated herein by reference, may also be used.

As described above, the pen tool **180** emits the modulated IR light upon triggering of a tip-switch that depresses upon contacting the display surface **24**. Alternatively, the pen tool may emit modulated IR light by a user manipulated switch, or may emit light constantly, or only when an accelerometer senses movement, for example, so as to conserve battery power.

Although in embodiments described above, the frame rate of the imaging assemblies is 960 Hz, the cycling rate of the IR light sources is 480 Hz, and the subcarrier frequencies are 120 Hz, 240 Hz, and 360 Hz, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the interactive input system is not limited to these frequencies. For example, the imaging assemblies may be capable of very high frame rates, such as those on the order of 10^6 frames per second, or very low frame rates, such as 30 frames per second. Although the amount of information that may be transmitted increases as the frame rate increases, the systems and methods described above are feasible using imaging assemblies having low frame rates.

Although in embodiments described above the IR light sources are cycled at a rate that is half of the frame rate, in other embodiments, the IR light sources may alternatively be cycled at other rates, such as ⅓, ¼ or 1/100 of the frame rate, for example. In interactive input systems using light sources that cycle at rates less than that of the frame rate, such as 1/100 the frame rate, any images frames captured while the IR light sources are off can be used for analyzing the light intensity of any active pen tools present to identify the pointers and other information such as tip pressure, while image frames captured while the IR light sources are on can be used for ambient light removal and pointer triangulating.

Although in embodiments described above the composite image frame is formed by subtracting each (−) image from the previous (+) image within a series of eight successive image frames to produce a series of four difference image frames and then summing these difference image frames to yield a composite image frame, in other embodiments, the composite image frame may be formed using an alternative approach. For example, the difference image frames may be averaged. In still other embodiments, a number of image frames other than eight may be used. In still other embodiments, non-successive image frames may alternatively be used for forming the composite image frame.

While in embodiments described above the pointer analysis region is square, it will be appreciated that this region is not limited to this shape. Accordingly, the pointer analysis region may be other shapes, such as rectangular, circular etc. In other embodiments, the shape of the pointer analysis region encompasses the complete bezel.

Although in embodiments described above a single pointer analysis region is used to locate the pointer, in other embodiments, multiple pointer analysis regions may be used.

Although in embodiments described above, information relating to pen tip pressure is communicated to the interactive input system by varying the amplitude of the subcarrier frequencies, in other embodiments, pen tip pressure may alternatively be communicated by being assigned to a respective subcarrier frequency.

Although in embodiments described above, the bezel segments comprise bands of retro-reflective material that are illuminated by IR light sources, in other embodiments, the bezels do not comprise retro-reflective material and are therefore non-reflective. In such other embodiments, the IR light sources may not be present, and the interactive input system may instead rely solely on the light emitted by the active pen tools for locating the pointer within the field of view of the imaging assemblies. Here, the bezel segments would be generally dark and the illumination emitted by the active pen tool would be filtered to pass the dc frequency component by adding each of the eight successive image frames together. Sources of illumination with a dc frequency component, such as ambient light and active pens, would appear bright against a generally dark background. Once a bright point has been found, the modulator is applied to determine whether it is an active pen or other source of unwanted light. In still other embodiments, the previous method may be used in conjunction with no bezel associated with the touch surface.

Although in embodiments described above, the bezel segments comprises bands of retro-reflective material that are illuminated by IR light sources, in other embodiments, an illuminated bezel, as is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,972,401 to Akitt et al. may be employed.

Although in the embodiments described above, the pen tool **180** and the light sources **82** emit infrared radiation, in other embodiments, radiation of other wavelengths may alternatively be emitted.

Although preferred embodiments have been described, those of skill in the art will appreciate that variations and modifications may be made with departing from the spirit and scope thereof as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An interactive input system comprising:

at least one light source configured to emit radiation at a particular frequency into a region of interest;

at least one imaging assembly having a field of view aimed into the region of interest into which at least one active pointers are brought and capturing image frames, each active pointer emitting modulated radiation comprising a combination of subcarrier frequencies unique thereto,

each of the subcarrier frequencies being different than the particular frequency; and

processing structure in communication with the at least one imaging assembly and processing captured image frames to detect the existence of a pointer therein, when an active pointer exists in captured image frames, said processing structure demodulating the captured image frames to determine frequency components thereof and examining the frequency components to determine the subcarrier frequency combination of the modulated radiation emitted by the active pointer and thereby to determine at least one predefined attribute of said active pointer and to determine the amplitudes of the subcarrier frequencies of the determined subcarrier frequency combination and thereby to determine another attribute of said active pointer.

2. The interactive input system of claim **1**, wherein during demodulating the processing structure applies a transform to the captured image frames.

3. The interactive input system of claim **1**, wherein the active pointer is a pen tool emitting modulated radiation into the region of interest.

4. The interactive input system of claim **3**, wherein the modulated radiation emitted by the pen tool is infrared radiation.

5. The interactive input system of claim **1**, wherein the at least one predefined attribute comprises one of pointer input colour and pointer functionality.

6. The interactive input system of claim **5**, wherein the pointer functionality is one of a right mouse click, a left mouse click, and an erasing action.

7. The interactive input system of claim **1**, wherein the at least one imaging assembly comprises at least two imaging assemblies.

8. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein during demodulating the processing structure applies a transform to the captured image frames.

9. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein the active pointer is a pen tool.

10. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein the at least one light source is cycled between on and off states.

11. The interactive input system of claim **10**, wherein each of said imaging assemblies captures successive image frames, one image frame being captured when the at least one light source is in the on state and one image frame being captured when the at least one light source is in the off state.

12. The interactive input system of claim **11**, wherein said processing structure subtracts image frames captured when the at least one light source is in the off state from image frames captured when at least one light source is in the on state to form difference image frames, sums the difference image frames to form a composite image frame, and determines a location of the pointer in the composite image frame.

13. The interactive input system of claim **12**, wherein said processing structure further defines an analysis region associated with the pointer location in the composite image frame, and examines frequency components derived from portions of the captured image frames corresponding to the analysis region.

14. The interactive input system of claim **9**, wherein the pen tool comprises a pressure sensitive tip, and the pen tool further modulates emitted modulated radiation according to tip pressure.

15. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein each of the imaging assemblies comprises at least two light sensors having generally identical views of the region of interest and capturing the image frames, the at least two light sensors having exposure periods that are generally staggered.

16. The interactive input system of claim **7**, further comprising a bezel at least partially surrounding the region of interest and having a surface in the field of view of said at least two imaging assemblies.

17. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein the radiation emitted by the at least one light source is infrared radiation.

18. The interactive input system of claim **9**, wherein the modulated radiation emitted by the pen tool is infrared radiation.

19. The interactive input system of claim **7**, wherein the at least one predefined attribute comprises one of pointer input colour and pointer functionality.

20. The interactive input system of claim **19**, wherein the pointer functionality is one of a right mouse click, a left mouse click, and an erasing action.

21. A method of inputting information into an interactive input system comprising:

emitting, by at least one light source, radiation at a particular frequency into a region of interest;

capturing, by at least one imaging assembly, image frames of the region of interest into which at least one active pointers are brought, each active pointer emitting modulated radiation comprising a combination of subcarrier frequencies unique thereto, each of the subcarrier frequencies being different than the particular frequency;

processing the captured image frames to detect the existence of a pointer therein; and

when an active pointer exists in captured image frames, demodulating the captured image frames to determine frequency components thereof and examining the frequency components to determine the subcarrier frequency combination of the modulated radiation emitted by the active pointer and thereby to determine at least one predefined attribute of the active pointer and to determine the amplitudes of the subcarrier frequencies of the determined subcarrier frequency combination and thereby to determine another attribute of said active pointer.

22. The method of claim **21**, wherein the demodulating further comprises applying a transform to the captured image frames.

23. The method of claim **21**, wherein the active pointer is a pen tool.

24. The method of claim **21**, wherein the at least one light source is cycled between on and off states.

25. The method of claim **24**, wherein the captured image frames comprise image frames captured in the on and off states.

26. The method of claim **24**, further comprising:

generating a composite image frame by subtracting image frames captured in the off state from image frames captured in the on state to form difference image frames, and summing the difference image frames;

determining a location of the pointer in the composite image frame; and

defining an analysis region associated with the pointer location in the composite image frame, wherein the examining is carried out with respect to frequency components derived from portions of the captured image frames corresponding to the analysis region.

27. The method of claim **21**, wherein the at least one predefined attribute is selected from the group consisting of pointer input colour and pointer functionality.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the pointer functionality is one of a right mouse click, a left mouse click, and an erasing action.

29. The method of claim 21 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

30. The method of claim 24 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

31. The method of claim 27 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

32. The interactive input system of claim 1 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

33. The interactive input system of claim 5 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

34. The interactive input system of claim 7 wherein the combination of subcarrier frequencies unique to each active pointer comprises at least three different subcarrier frequencies.

35. The interactive input system of claim 1, wherein the processing structure is configured to determine differences between the amplitudes of the subcarrier frequencies of the determined subcarrier frequency combination to determine the other attribute.

36. The interactive input system of claim 35, wherein the other attribute is pressure applied by the active pointer to a surface in the field of view of the at least one imaging assembly, and wherein the determined differences correlate to the pressure.

37. The method of claim 21, further comprising determining differences between the amplitudes of the subcarrier frequencies of the determined subcarrier frequency combination to determine the other attribute.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the other attribute is pressure applied by the active pointer to a surface in the field of view of the at least one imaging assembly, and wherein the determined differences correlate to the pressure.

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